New York, Sunday, July 21, 1844. Public Opinion on the Philadelphia Riots

The Remedy.

Public opinion on the causes of the Philadelphia riots and the mode of preventing their recurrence, is beginning to exhibit a sound and healthy condi-The violent excitement of the moment which had for the time, blinded even many of the wise and good, has subsided, and sober reflection is producing its salutary results. A most impres-aive lesson, has indeed, been taught the friends of peace and order by these sad events, and in the evidences which we now see on all hands of returning common sense, and practical wisdom, we find much to soften the painful impressions pro-duced by the disgraceful outbreaks, which for a brief period threatened the advent of wide spread anarchy and disorder.

One of the most interesting and curious opinions which we have seen expressed by the party press on this subject, is that of the Globe. It ascribes to the old spirit in Pennsylvania, which sought, at a not very remote day, to compel by mob violence, compliance with the demand of a corrupt moneyed corporation, the creation of that disregard of law and order which burst forth in all the fury of a blood-thirsty populace in the late riots. And the Globe is not altogether wrong in this opinion. We have indeed ourselves not many days since insisted that to the diseased state of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, produced by the demoralizing con duct of the legislature, is to be traced the origin, in a great measure, of these riots. An anonymous writer in the Philadelphia Guzette, in a long article, characterized by great good sense, and menly spirit, makes some excellent remarks on this point-the necessity of the infusion of correct moral principle 10to public opinion, in order to maintain the supre macy of the laws-and which we regard as eminently worthy of attention. He says:-

macy of the laws—and which we regard as eminently worthy of attention. He says:—

The true remedy is the formation of a correct and sound, instead of the narrow minded and ignorant public opinion now existing. That is the great evil and source of danger—a blind, erroneous public opinion, which can not see the dreadful consequences of an abundon ent of principle; which looks to the excediency of the present hour, forgetful of the past and future; which is blown about by every gust of passion, every zephyr of conveniences, which has no standard of right, no rule of action; which for the sake of present ease, is willing to yield a little, which, for the sake of a favorire object abundons a conserva ive principle and suspends the authority of law; this is the fatal sickness of the time. Mob law and religious persecution semed insurrection, blood-hed it the open streets, universal terror, and the existence of so ciety endangered, these are the bitter fruits of our errors of our ignorance and blindness, of plu king from "curbed licesses" the "muzzle of restraint," to gratify the passions of the moment. We find now that the return to order is difficult, and that once let lose—

The wild deg

Shall flesh his tooth in every innocent."

Had public aentiment heretofore been sound, had all classes called for the maintenance of law, whether they sympathized with the objects of the breakers of law on not—had the administration of criminal justice been strict and impartial, we should not have sufficed from the constant riots of the last five or six years. We should not now see a mob planting cannon against churches, and appearing in armed rebellion to legal authority. And now that the results of long misrule are obvious to all eyes, let all men be convinced that the period for thorough reform or for that horrible anarchy which precedes revolution has arrived. Let us resolve that order shall be restored and preserved, that law shall be maintained and executed, that private right shall be protected, and that those who have cons

delphia ought to be warned in time. Its ruin is inevitable, if measures be not at once adopted to pre-serve society there from the demoralizing and dis organizing influence of the elements of disorder and violence which have been created there, and have been allowed to grow up into a strength which set effectually at defiance all the present existing safe-guards of the public peace and safety. And

as feguards of the public peace and safety. And how can this mathoracy be put down? How can this mathoracy be put down? How can that beautiful city be preserved in future from such scenes of distrace and bloodshed?

There is only one remedy. The city government must at once be re-organized. The whole of its districts must be placed under one municipal authority, and the men appointed to administer the new government, must be men of puttity, of moral primaries, of integrity—taithful, honest, brave, and just men. This is what Philadelphia wants. Let the present shourd system of excitonal government, be abolished. Let all the corrupt, miserable, partizan le defer who hold office—and the imiguitous conduct of some of whom, in exciting the passions of the mob, we have had melaucholy evidence—be case out of the places they have disgraced. This is the only practical, common sense movement, which can preserve the future peace and prosperity of Philadelphia; and we are glad to perceive that a conviction of the rorrectness of this opinion, begins to oprevail in that city. The Gazette comes out manifully, and calls loudly for this reform in the city government. It will not long stand alone in this Every patriotic and sensible citizen must come to the carriers, and the carriers, and the carriers, and the men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men of puttiny, of moral primaries, and the men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to administer the new government, must be men appointed to Every patriotic and sensible citizen must come to its aid, and we do not despair of seeing before long the only remedy adapted to the case, applied.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH .- The Evening Transcript of Boston, thinks that there is a good deal of truth in Festherstonhaugh's descriptions of the comfort of travelling in the United States. Our little cotempory is quite right, and it would not be amis for those concerned, to profit by the criticisms of the peevish Mr. Featherstonaugh. YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.-The next an

nual commencement at this venerable institute, takes place on the 15th of next month. The exer cises are uniformly of a very interesting character and this year they promise to be more than usually so. Willis Hall is to be the mater, and George H Colton, the Poet. We shall send a reporter there and perhaps an artist also, so as to give the bes and most graphic account possible of the proceed.

CASELLI-THE VIOLONCELLIST .- The great maeste on the vio oncello, Caselli, has arrived in the city after some months sojourn with his lady at Madi son, a charming place in the interior of New Jer sey. He proceeds, we understand, to Saratoga on Tuesday next, and will give Concerts there. Af-

STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.-This packet went to sea vesterday afternoon in the midst of a fine shower of rain. She carried sixty passengers and one of the largest mails that has ever left this country for Europe. In less than twelve days she will be in Liverpool

ARRIVALS.-Hon. N. P. Tailmadge, Governor of Wisconsin, accompanied by Judge Oakley of Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Macy of Ohio, arrived at Howard's Hotel yesterday, where they will remain for a lew days.

FIREMAN'S VISIT -The Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia, one of the most efficient of that city, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock They will be entertained for several days as the guests of Hope Engine, No. 31, of this city.

Theatricals, &c.

A Miss Gill, from Europe, niece of Professo Higg-us, late of the Dublin Society, is giving con certs in Quebec. She is very highly spoken of.

certs in Quebec. She is very highly spoken of.

A celebrated foreigner distinguished for his skill on the pianoforte, the Baron Rudolph de Fleur, is giving concerts in Toronto.

Aiss Watter's acting and dancing at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, appear to be very attractive. She is highly spoken of.

O. H. Saunders has been very attractive at the Boston Museum lie introduced a new piece written by musel', entitled a "Mystery of Boston," at his benefit on Friday evening, which received Gonsiderable applause.

HIGHDEBURG WAR .- The statement in the Eve ning Journal of Monday, that the Sheriff of Reasseland county was forcibly resisted in Stephenfown hast week, by July 20.

RELIGIOUS EXSITEMBER .- Judging from the efforts now making by various christian teachers, each in hisown way, to convince and convert man-kind, the number of the Saints must be rapidly increasing. Several announcements appear in the newspapers, that many wonderfully instructive dis-courses are to be delivered to day in this city. We are to have lectures on the Prophecies; preaching on the near approach of the Second Advent of Christ; service in the open air, corner of Greenwich street and 7th Avenue, on subjects as spacious and ex-tended as the open air temp'e; whilst another notice informs sinners in general, that at Military Hall, Bowery, at 3 and 71 o'clock, P. M., there will be "religious excitement" by a female member ; also, a pleasant excursion in pursuit of the ten tribes, and a treatise on the why and wherefore of Satan's being let loose on the earth for 1,000 years. It is only fair to state that seats are offered free, without money and without price." On these terms it is not too much to expect that there will be a fair share of patronage extended to these lau-

dable efforts to evangelize the whole world. SECTIONAL DRY DOCK .- The Mexican steamer Gaudaloupe, was on Thursday lowered from this admirable dock in about twenty minutes; and the Montezuma, a much larger class vessel, weighing 1600 tons, was then placed over the dock, and raised in about two and a half hours, with as much ease and safety as the smallest class vessel could nave been.

We understand that strenuous efforts were made by certain officers of the navy that we could name, and others, to induce the Mexican Commodore to go to the Charles-ton stone dock, for the purpose of getting docked, by representing that the vessel would pro-bably be injured if placed upon the sectional dock; but upon the assurance of our experienced ship builders, Messrs. Bell & Brown, and others, that the dock was perfectly safe, and that no injury could occur to any ship placed upon it, he was induced to remain and repair in this harbor, thus securing to our mechanics and citizens the benefit of the large amount of outlay for their repairs, which had it not been for this dock would have gone to Boston.

No other motive but jealousy of the growing reputation of this dock, could have induced this advice, and the base attempt to injure this meritorious dock, should and will be frowned upon by the community.

It is presumed that no one will now have th hardihood to assert, that a safer or more convenient dock, could be found in this or any other country, for the repair of these steamers.

MUSICAL MANIA IN CANADA.—Ole Bull is setting loose the flood-gates of entausiasm in Canada, just as he did in New England and New York. His first concert at Quebec was a scene of splendid triumph. One of the papers there thus expresses the

umph. One of the papers there thus expresses the feeling awakened:—

OLE BULL'S CONCERT — Thus we commence—but how shall we continue? We challenge contradiction when we state that so perfect a violinist has never before visited our city. We arrived too late to bear his first plece; but the second, "The Quartetti," was the most magnificent piece of exertion we ever heard. He was, of himself, an orchestra complete. But!—"The Carnival of Venice," to our taste, was the chif d'auore of the evening. Every imaginable character in this, supposed, motley assemblage was represented on the violin,—Harl-quin, Clown, Columbine, old age, sprightly youth grotes queness; were given as in a beauteous grove, wherein we heard the warbing of many feathered songster, with the shouts, the wild impressive joyousness of parties such as might be presumed to congregate together for such a scene of festiveness.

From the violin he drew

"Tones such as harps that hours string."

And while breathess silence awaited the next highest note elevating them from earth a capriccio—which in our hearing drew a shrick of surprise from a lady near us—prought all back again to terrestrial consciousness with a mazement mingled with extatic laughter.

City Intelligence.

Police Record.—July 20.—Gammoned and Robbe.
On tuesday last, a young married man from one of the
North River counties, was men by a Cyprian name! Harmet Goodrich, while walking through Chambers street,
and persuaded to her den at 26 Leonard street, and his
pockets relieved, during the night, of \$185, through the
ast of his partner and her associates. Officers Juseph and
Drinker secured the person of Susan Robinson, alies Moll
Hodge, who keeps the house, and officer Stokely traced
the garl Goodrich, and her man James Edgur, to Albany,
and brought them back to this city. They were fully
committed on the charge, but the money is among the
missing.

But Esd of a Burglary—Officers Drinker, Staunton,
frank smith, and Denniston, have recovered a large por-

one, or ease his very strict orders induce the drivers to commant acts of violence and extortion unparalished in our mat. On Friday evening, Dr. D. W. C. Gramam engages a dack order, named F. seman siorgan, of No 63, to take amined and a lasy from the Bowery Incatte to 157 Broadway. The driver turned into Orange street, and landed are. Gramam and the lasy in company, in front or one of the most hose profession of the "Five Points," where the occupants of the carriage were grossly insulted by the wreather about the follows. On being expositioned with oy Mr Graham for such conduct, he refused to move off unless he was paid \$1. This was compiled with, and he arove down Broadway to the tity Hotel, and stopped in front of the main entrance. The lady with Mr. G. became alarmed and shricked for aid, when persons rushed of the carriage, and the rascally driver was secured and caleiy of posited in the city prison, we ere built in the sum of \$300 has been demanded by the police insgistrates.

Most Fraduction Checks.—Another charge of obtaining money by laise pretences, was entertained against 5i as constant, of 240 siercer street; he having been admitted to bail on the two previously alleged. The affiliative was made by John rutconings, or 35 Peck Slip, who states due to be about the two previously alleged. The affiliative street is a June, at \$300 per annum, and was to pay montality in dvance. On the day when the contract was made, Constant informed Mr. Hutchings that he had no ready money with him, but he would take the amount due, deducting a month's rent. From his representations of having plenty of lunds in baha, &5., the money was advanced at the bail advance of Std, allowing the remainder to stand or a day or two, when he would take the amount due, deducting a month's rent. From his representations of having plenty of lunds in baha, &5., the money was advanced at the bail and total worthless. Collistin lever returned to occupy the sture he had rened.

Charges with Horsestellands of the Batter, co. alged

the store he had remed.

CHARGED WITH HORSESTEALING.—A young man named Edward contay, was arrested by officer Barber, charged by one of the Santh family with stealing a noise valued it \$200, from the corner of Broadway and Murray street, the noise was recovered, and found in possession of pri-

BURNING WITH VITRIOL.-A wench named Eliza Smith

BURNING WITH VITRIOL.—A wench named Eliza Smith, was arrested for committing the horrible structly of introving vitriol in the lace and eyes of a colored mannamed Samuel Sammons, and a colored woman named fletrieted Feanbeaun. Cause, the jeatedsy of an Otacho, with much more real cause. Sammons is so severely injured that he is not expected to five.

Another Car Daiver's Trick.—James M. Hitt, of Rocaland county, in this State, entered a charge at the Lower Police Office to the Iohowing effect:—Float he arrived in this city on Friday evening, about 11 o'clock rom Parladelphia and engaged a cab driver, who had two other persons in his vehicle, to take him to Egoett's tavern, in Fulton street. The driver derivered the other lover you passengers, and instead of conveying Hitt to the place desired, he stopped in front of a potter house kept by Charles Gochoes, at the south west corner of Liberty and Washington streets. Hitt went into the bar room with the driver, where he saw a number of persons playing cards. He took something to drink, and was solicited to join in the game, but refused. He says he was then desired to be ton the game, but refused, when some one of the party wished num to lend him some money to bet, which he would return the next morning. Being a stranger, and learing per onal injury, he gave Gochoes 590, and then left the house. It be no very dark, and not knowing his way, he was compelled to return to the power house, where he does not have to return to the power house, where he does not have to return to the power house, where he does not have to return to the party wished num to lend him some money to bet.

Knowing his way, he was compelled to return to the power house, where he does not have the surface and not desired to return to the power house, which he would return the next morning. Being a stranger, and tearing per onal injury, he gave Gochoes 590 note, making \$170 in air, and was afterwards compelled to leave the nouse before day light. This is a strange story, and if fully confirmed, sh

Wilmisston Faven - William Smith, captain of the while the departure of the vessel from Wilmington, N. C. to this port, and is supposed to have died from the billious ever called Wilmington fever.

Superior Court.
July 20.—Did not sat to day.

JULY 20.—Stands adjourned size die. Choriotte S. Crishman vs. Henry S. Egtinger.—This was action (tried, esterday) to recover the amount of a draft for \$100, drawn by detendant (who is a minor,) of its latter. The pieu of infancy was put in. Verdict for ciendant.

U. S. Circuit Court.

July 20.—His Honor Juige Betts was engaged for hortune in pearing motions in bankt uptcy.

Breadful State of Affairs in Canada,

We have received by yesterday's mail advices rom Toronto of the 17th instant. According to these advices the principal cities of Canada, although filled with British troops always on duty, are the scenes of riots and tumultuous

It is here observed that law is set at defiance by the provincials.

(From Toronto Examiner, July 17.)

On the 12th instant our city was disgraced with one of those fooish exhibitions of purty-hostility—an Orange Procession, with music and banners, parading our principal streets in open day, directly in the teeth of the law of last session concerning "Party Processions." We are pleased to have to record, in connection with this, that some of the magistrates of the City, perticularly Alderman Gunett, manifested a becoming determination to secure respect for the law, and to bring its violators to justice. We are informed that the Proclamation required by the act was read, but being disregarded, an effort was made to arrest some of the leaders, curing which Alderman G. and others of the magistrates were assaulted and "shamefully handled." With the aid of the constabulary force, however, from twelve to eighteen of the party were arrested and longed in gaol, some of whom were subsequently bailed out by Mr. Alderman Boulton, and on their being brought up next day for examination, we are told so many of their Orange friends attended the Police Court, and threats having been held out of personal violence to the sitting manistrates, the Court was over-tweed-and the prisoners had to be remanded to gaol, until arrangements should be made to guard the authorities in the excrisise of their duties. The subsequent examinations resulted in the binding over of about 14 or 15 persons to take their trial at the next assizes.

Another Orange demonstration took place on the same day, under different circumstances, and which had well nigh resulted in a bloody tragedy. A large party, numbering we are told about 400 persons, male and female, proceeded across the lakin the morning on board the steamer "Admiral," on a trip to the Falls of Niagars, accompanied which had well nigh resulted in a bloody tragedy. A large party, numbering we are told about 400 persons, male and female, proceeded across the lakin the morning of the content of the traged of the temperance built with their Massical instruments; a circumstance which every consisten

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT RIO.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter, dated RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23, 1844.

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RIO DE JANKIRO, May 23, 1844.

I hasten to inform you of a melancholy accident which happened in this place on Saturday last. This city was thrown into great excitement on Saturday last, by an occurrence which has clothed a large number of its inhabitants in mourning, and creared a gloom over the whole city. On the opposite side of the harbor, and distant about four onles, is a village, which numbers about three thousand inhabitants, and where a number of the most respected inhabitants reside, as being more retired than in the bustle of Rio. Two small steamboar ply every hour during the day between the two places, so that the number of passengers is large, especially upon holydays for recreation. Saturday was one of these days, and at 4 o'clock in the aternoon about 300 passengersen.ered on board from the wharf of the city, and the boat had just pushed from her moorings when the boiler burst with a most awful explosion. A friend of mine, who was present, represents the scene as the most heart rending that the imagination can conceive. The board was a complete wreck—and amidst the shrieks of the wounded, the cries of the drowning, and the confusion of the moment, the most calcus heart would have melted into tenderness. The mutilated remains were gathered as soon as possible, and removed to a neighboring hospital—some with the loss of a limb—some dreadfully scalded; and upon numbering them, it was found there were etgaty six wounded in the house beside those removed to private dwellings. There were fifty-two ascernained to have been kill-d, and several persons are missing yet. Seven or eight have died since, and I am informed there are as many as twenty who are proncuoted incurable, and will probably linger in agony for several days. The number of wounded who are still living, as far as ascertained, is about sixifive. This is the first accident of the kind which has ever occurred here, and h

Visitors at Saratoga.—Arrivels by Railroad, from July 12 h to July 17th, both inclusive:—July 12. 218; July 13. 215; July 14. 103; July 15, 130; July 16. 202; July 17, 157. Total, 1925. The arrivals by Stage and private conveyances have probably been five or six aundred more, so that the aggregate number within the sat six days has not been less than 1500. The number of risitors now in the village is over 2000; and the nex week's list will tell much larger than any which has ever over deal in the month of July. Every one is coming o Saratoga.

NEW LINE OF STEAMBOATS -- We are informe hat a new company has been organized in this ity, with a capital of \$2.0,000. They have contracted with Mr Brown, of New York for two large boats, to be eady next spring, which are to outvie, for magnificence and speed, anything now on the river. Success to them.—hbany Atlas, July 19.

Small, the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant has Galveston dates up to the 8th instant and Houston to the 7th. The news will be found interesting.

Accounts from almost every section represent the crops as highly promising. The corn crop is regarded as perfectly safe, says the editor of the Civilian, and the indications for cotton could not be better, although of this crop it will never do to be too sanguine. Should the weather, however, prove at all favorable, the amount raised will greatly exceed that of any other year.

The editor of the same paper says that "vessels may now be repaired at Galveston with as much expedition, and at as little expense, as in any of the Southern ports of the United States," and then gives a list of a large number of vessels that have been overhauled and repaired. Of the growth and prosperity of Texas he says:—

"The process of developing its resources was never carried on more rapidly in any country than it has been in Texas for the last year. The establishment of several new ship yards—the machinery for hauling out vessels—new cotton presses—the erection of machinery for manufacturing lard oil, and extracting tallow by the new process—the curing of beef on the new plan—tanneries, soap factories, the manufacture of lucifer matches, and the great extension of operations in a variety of the more common branches of mechanical industry, have kept pace with the rapid extension of capital, and afford the most gratifying evidences of the imprevement and prosperity of the country."

The rate of Texas Government exchequer bills was 80 cents at the Galveston Custom House.

The Texan papers appear to say but little about annexation since the treaty was rejected in our Senate. The editors are now more busily engaged upon home or local affairs.

The Prince de Solms and suite had arrived at Galveston. The Civilian says: "He comes out as the representative of a very wealthy and influential association lately formed at Mayence, on the Rhine, at the head of which stands, we believe the Co

was in C. is city a veral months during the winter of 1843, and pleased all by his unassuming and geatlemanly deportment.

The Telegraph and some of the other papers severely blame Gen. Houston for his peace policy towards the Indians, and for his indifference in attending to the wants of the suffering Mier prisoners, now a Peroté, in Mexico.

Since the two fights with the Indians in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, it is said that Colkinney is in daily expectation of another attack. It is also thought that the Government of Mexico is in treaty with all the Western Indians, including the Lipans and Carancahuas, and is giving them blankets, ammunition, &c., to induce them to commit ravages on the frontiers.

Lieut. Thos S. Lubbock, one of the Santa Ferrisoners who escaped, is keeping the Old Capitol House at Houston, and an excellent hotel it is described to be.

Scribed to be.

The Court Martial in the case of Commodore Moore had made little farther advance with his trial. We learn that several members of the court

were sick.

Capts. Bell and May, of the U. S. Dragoons, arrived at Washington, Texas, on the 26th of June, from Fort Jesup. It was understood that they had communications for the Texas Government from Gen. Taylor.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at Galves

ton by a celebration.

The Jeanette Maria had arrived at Galvestor

The Fourth of July was duly honored at Galves ton by a celebration.

The Jeanette Maria had arrived at Galveston with forty-five emigrants. They belonged to M. Castro's colonis's, and are on their way to the neighborhood of San Antonio. M. Castro himself went on in the New York on her last trip.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is the account of a desperate action recently fought near the Pinto Trace, in which the daring Colonel Hays, with only fourteen men, defeated a body of Camanches, Wacoes and Mexicans, numbering over 75. We give the following account of this unequal but bloody fight, which we copy from a letter in the Houston Star:

"Hays, with his small but daring band, had been high up on the Pierdenalis to ascertain whether there was any encampment of Indians in that section, and was returning after an unsuccessful search, when being encamped about four miles east of the Pinto Trace, at a point nearly equi-distant from Bexar, Gonzales and Austin, the guard stationed in his rear to watch cut on his trail, discovered about ten Indians following it, and immediately reported the fact to Hays. They were seen about the same time by the Indians, who fell back into some brush with scattering timber intermixed. The Texans saddled up and advanced towards this place of concealment, when three or four Indians made their appearance, and as if for the flist time perceiving the white men, fled with great precipitation and apparent alarm. Hays, however, was too old an "Indian fighter" to be caught by such treps, and made no effort at pursuit. As soon as the Indians saw this stratagem was of no avail, they came out of the timber, and displayed their whole force in line, some 75 in number. Greatly superior as was their force, Hays at once determined to attack them. His men were highly disciplined, of tried courage, their horses well broke, and the average number of shots to each man, about eight. The face of the country in that section is broken and rocky, with a growth of serubby live oaks and black t

antil they crowned the hail, where they dismounded, formed in line, and secure in the strength of their position, caused to Hays, as he approached, "Charge, charge?" When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At that point Hays wherled his little band at full speed some two or three hundred yards around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same place, gained the level ground above, and made his uppearance at full charge on the flank of the Indians, and the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped upon their horses, and petore they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst. The Indian line gave way when he shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling on each flank they charged the Texans with wild yells, secure of their prey, since on horseback they deem themselves invincible. But never before had they encountered any thing like discipline. Back to mack the Texans received them, and the close and leadly fire of their pistols and yaugers emitted many a suddle. Thus, hand to hand, the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their pears and arrows, and the Texans heir "repeating" pistols. Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gun stocks, knite handles and saddles perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie, two of Hays' band, were peared through and through, and several were wounded. It was too hot to last. The Indians feliback, closely pressed by the whites. Again and again were they rallied by their Chief, whose voice, after the first onset, was alone heard, directing their movements, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict, some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now been pressed for nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose, whilst the others hung on the rear of the enemy. The Indians had made their last rally, reduced in number to about thirty

saying little at the present time in relation to An-exation. We publish a few extracts from a letter we have received on the subject. It was dated

Houston, July 7, 1844.

The news of the rejection of the treaty of annex ation was received here with wonderful equanimity, and the public sentiment has changed much upon the subject since last winter. When ennexation was first proposed, the people were almost an animously in favor of it; but the discussion of the question, both here and in the United States, has satisfied us that the proposed arrangement is

vastly store profitable to the United States than to Texas, and that independence is preferable to annexation We are bound to go ahead and flourish any how, for with such vast resources as Texas possesses, she cannot stand still.

The vote in the United States Senate has probably settled the annexation question forever. Had the treaty been passed, it would have been promptly accepted here—as it is, we do not care much about having the question ag in raked up, more especially to make capital for political aspirants in the United States. We do not care about being called hard names another wirter in Washington—are not anxious to have such loads of abuse shovelied upon us again and again, without rhyme or reason, because we once knocked at your doors for admission. We can do better elsewhere.

Our crops never looked so promising. The corn is made and turns out most abundant, and all that is required to make our cotton crop the largest ever produced in the country is a continuance, during the balance of the season, of mild weather.

LATE PROM MEXICO.—By the arrival at Galvesveston of the U. S. brig Somers, Capt. Gerry, we have dates from Vera Cruz two days later. The S. sailed from Galveston on the iss inst for Pensucola.

From the Mexican news brought by the Somers, and which is made up at some length in the Galveston Civilian, we learn that the somits still prevailed to a great extent, and it was thought had made some effect upon the troops at the castle of San Juan de Uloa, although a disposition seemed manifest to conceal its extent. Active steps have been taken to increase the strength of the Castle. Some heavy pieces of new ordnance have been mounted, and a brig arrived from the United States a few days ago, luden with shells and other munitions. As much ignorance seems to prevail at Vera Cruz as here in regard to the movements and designs of France, but these measures of defence appear to have been taken against any sudden attack from that quarter.

In addition to a French lieutenant previously noticed, we see that the commander of a Spanish frigate had died with the vomito. The crews were suffering to some extent.

The prisoners at Perote are represented as in good

with the vomito. The crews were suffering to some extent.

The prisoners at Peroté are represented as in good health, but are treated with increased rigor. Col Fisher was recently ordered to be put to work on the roads, but postatively refused, and defied any measures of compulsion which could be used. He has been placed in irons, but his firmness in refusing to perform menial service deterred the authorities from attempting to compel him.

The Mexican Minister of War and Marine had recommended an increase of five per cent in the direct taxes to raise means—four millions of dollars—to provide an army for the final invasion of Texas.

Considerable vaporing has I een made against Texas by those in the employ of the Mexican Government, but it is believed by intelligent persons at Vera Cruz, only with a view to obtain a better price for the claim that Mexico sets up to the former country; and it is thought that the prospect of obtaining pay for this claim from the United States will make Santa I na more averse to an acknowledgment of Texas Independence, than he was thought other wise to be.

ment of Texas independence, than he was thought other wise to be.

There were reports, credited at Vera Cruz, of importance touching the sifiairs of Northern Mexico. It was stated that Canales had "moved upon Monterey" with digns unfriendly towards the Government, and that Arist had been ordered to the capital in arrest hut was prevented from going "by indisposition." The Northern Departments do not appear to be regarded as very friendly towards the Government.

Long Branch. [Correspondence of the Herald]
Long Branch, July 19, 1844. Pleasures of Sea Bathing-Long Branch-Bass-

Cape May, &c. &c.

Here we are, upon the shore of the blue Atlanic, enjoying the health-inspiring breezes, that cheer the drooping spirits of the invalid, and give enewed strength and activity to the strong and sealthful. Let the lovers of Schooley's boast of he bracing air of the mountains, or the frequenters of Saratoga prate about the invigorating water of the springs, I envy them not their enjoyment, for

"My soul is athirst for a draught more rare—A gush of the free pure ocean air;"

that pure and wholesome air, that so "strings the nerve and purifies the blood." And then, too. the exhilirating effect of bathing in the boisterous surf the freshness and vigor that braces the frame after plunge in the cool sparkling wave of old Father Ocean—the quiet, placid spirit, that steals over a man after that bath is over, making him feel at peace with all the world, and throst wooing him to entire forgetfulness of all the troubles and trials of his transitory state. These are pleasures that the frequenters of Saratoga and Schooley's dream not of. Fly, then, Mr. Editor, from the heated "brick and mortar" of your crowded city, vacate your editorial chair, and come down and enjoy with us the ofium cum dignitate of our temporary home, on the shorelor

"The sea, the sea, the open sea, The blue, the fresh, the ever free."

And be sure when you do come to stop at the And be sure when you do come to stop at the "Bath Buildings," the pleasantest, most convenient, and best kept house, by all odds, of any at the Branch. Green, the proprietor, is a whole-souled, kind-hearted fellow, studiously attentive to the comfort of his guests, and most laudably ambitious in providing excellent cheer; indeed, as tar as my experience has gone. I know of no watering place that can boast such a table as "unine hosts." In this respect we have much the advantage of that greatly lauded watering place, Cape May. There, unless you almost exhaust your exchequer in securing the exclusive attentions of Dick, Tom, or Sambo, you are half starved; and then have to pay the nice sum of ten dollars week, besides extras, for the privilege of being so; and even if you do secure the services of

and even if you do secure the services of the above-mentioned gentlemen, the chances are ten to one that you get nothing fit for a christian to eat. There is no inconvenience of that kind here. The tables are plentifully supplied, servants are strictly attentive without bribery, and every thing is done that can make one's stay here in every way pleasant and agreeable.

The opportunities for enjoyment are numerous—fishing, sattling, nine pins, billiards, quoits, &c. &c., and all those sources of amusement common to every well regulated watering place. The fishing is peculiarly fine, and every clear morning, before treakfast, you may discern from the shore quite a fleet of fishing boats anchored off opposite the nouse, engaged in what is considered a regular business down here, catching the seabass and black fish. A dollar is all that is necessary to entitle you to the privilege of a place in one of these boats, where you will find lines, bait, and all the necessary requisites for your sport—and such sport as it is; the treat fisher mad your fisher read your continues. insh. A dollar is all that is necessary to entitle you to the privilege of a place in one of these boats, where you will find lines, bait, and all the necessary requisites for your sport—and such sport as it is; the trout fisher, and your dabbler in small streams knows nothing of it. Just think of a bass or blackfish of ten or eleven pounds at the end of your time, struggling as you draw him from his watery element, with a strength that almost resists you otmost efforts. This is the kind of fishing for me; fishing, which, like the "Egyptian darkness," control to the first of the struggling of the strength of your insignificant nibblings of contemptible minnows or sunfish, but give me in its stead, the good strong jerk and struggle of the bass, or blackfish—this is fishing in earnest, the other is mere child's play. If you are no sailor, and your stomach has a horror of the recking motion of the Atlantic wave, I will not per mise you on your first fishing excursion, a great amount of enjoyment, unless you can find it in that violent retching, that internal storm and tempest in your entrails, which seasickness is sure to excite—the rubicon however, passed, and you are sife.

pest in your catrains, which seasickness is sure to excite—the ruoicon however, passed, and you are safe.

Visiters are beginning to pour in, butas'yet we have had no distinguished arrivals, unless I except captain Stockton, who is here recruiting his health and spirits. The gallant captain looks as well as I have ever seen him, and now since he has almost shaken off that 'fell incubus, Tylerism,' is tast being restored to a perfect state of political health, and activity. He goes the entire figure for "Polk and Dallas," and is as sanguine now of their success, as he was in 1840 of the triumph of old Tippecanoe. The captain is a pretty good democrat, it you give him the full swing of his own flaithe has his own notions about democracy, and with a sailor's independence he asserts them, whether his party think with him or not; all the chain cables in New Jersey can't hold him if he chooses to leave them, and nothing can draw him back unless it is the "cords of his own conviction." If agreeable, I will write to you from this place whenever any thing important happens.

Yours,

LAUNCH.—A splendid ship of 450 tons was launched at Capt. George Turner's yard in Westbrook, Maine, yesterday, 17th. She is built entirely of Maryland timber, and no pains have been spared to make her a superior vessel. She is spoken of very highly by competent judges.

(C)—Two cases of breach of trust came to light in Pittsburg. One is that of a young married man, tornerly a partner in a house which failed there. He was entrusted with \$10,000, and instructions to buy pig metal on the Cumberland river. Unfortunately, after purchasing and paying \$1,000, he fell into the company of gamblers and lost \$3,000 mole; then, in hopes of recovering it he followed them to another piace, and gain played and lost \$3,000 more. Finally he went to \$1.00 ms with the balance, leaving his employers minus \$9,000. The other case is that of a young man, unmarried, who was entrusted with some \$4,000 or \$5,000 by a kind hearted friend, which he ran off with.

THE MILITARY IN PHILADELPHIA .- A portion the military from the country was yesterday dismissed with the approval and thanks of the Major General, an probably the remainder will not be much longer detailed. There was yesterday morning a parade of several companies of cavelry. They passed down Second sites and went through Southwark. We do not know what

TROTTING MATCH AND PURSE OVER THE BEACON COURSE, HOBOKEN, YESTERDAY .- Something very ome was expected to come off yesterday, but like many other events of a like nature, during the present season, it fell short of the mark; not that there was a want of interest attached, but the capabilities of the animals brought forward were below the standard to which they had been raised by their most sanguine friends and supporters

The first announced was a match for \$1750, three mile heats, both to go as they please, between H. Woodruff's br. g. Columbus and Geo. Spicer's b. g. Sir William. The former was ridden, in the first heat, by —, in white jacket and black cap—the latter by Mr. John Spicer, in white jacket and blue cap.

Columbus had the call as far as the betting went

previous to the trot, but only at evens, and that to a very limited extent. Sir William was an unnown horse-his capabilities had to be tested. He is a bright bay, good looking horse, not so large as Columbus, but eviden ly capable of doing some thing pretty decent with proper tuition.

At the start, Columbus had the lead on the out-

side near a length, and they went well round the bottom in this position, but as they approached the half mile Sir William gained gradually upon him, and at the three-quarter lapped him, keeping a regular pace throughout to the distance, when he made a break, and lost a length or two which he had gained previously, and Columbus came in about this much in advance, completing the first mile in 2 minutes 42 seconds. The second mile was very similar, and was completed in 2 minutes 48 seconds. Round the bottom and up the back stretch in the third mile, Columbus showed strong symptoms of being done, and when near the three-quarter broke and lost considerable ground, so much so that it was generally expected that he would be shut out. Sir William then took it quite easy home, the other just saving his distance. The general opinion was, that if he hadvexerted himself the matter would have been settled this heat. The three miles were completed in 8 minutes 32 seconds.

would have been settled this heat. The three miles were completed in 8 minutes 32 seconds.

For the second heat Mr. Hiram Woodruff changed the saddle for the sulky, and took the ribbons himself. He lead off, but when near the bottom broke and Sir William went in front, but as they approached the half mile they were well not together, but near the three quarters Sir William met a like misfortune and lost some three or four lengths and Columbus came in the first mile in two minutes lorty five seconds. Round the bottom for the second mile, and near the quarter, Sir William got his nose close to the wheel of the sulky and kept it so until shortly after passing the three quarters when Columbus broke but soon recovered, and Sir William went in front; from this home three was a pretty good struggle and succeeded in coming in about two lengths in advance in the same time as the former mile. In rounding the bottom the third time Columbus fell off, and lost a length or two; which the other maintained up to the three-quarters; rounding the top Columbus closed the gap between him and his rival pretty considerably, and coming down the streight course homefor the third and last time, Hiram made a bold push, sparing neither whip nor lungs—his shouts to his nag might be heard all over the ground—but it was of no avail, he was some two lengths behind when Sir William came home, completing the second 3 miles and winning the stakes in 8 minutes. 16 seconds. Again, Columbus, deceiving his most sanguine friends. This horse may be a good one, but his good qualities appear to want a great deal to bring them out. We did hear that since his previous race he has not been at all right, and that he was not in proper condition on this occasion, but that this was a previous engagement which could not be put off. It is hoped, for the sake of his spirited and gentlemanly owner, that he will.

The next piece of sport was for a purse of \$50, mile heats in harness, best 3 in 5; for which

that if anybody can get any good out of him, he will.

The next piece of sport was for a purse of \$50, mile heats in harness, best 3 in 5; for which I. Whelpley entered br. g. One-Eyed Riley; J. Whelpley, white jacket and black cap.

M. Motzger entered b. g. Young Neptune; Matzger, white jacket and black cap.

C. Bertine, bl. m. Indian Queen; Bertine, brown jacket and black cap.

Previous to the start, Riley was the favorite, he was taken to some extent against the field. They were placed as arranged above, but immediately after the word was given. Alley broke, and the Queen took the lead round the bottom, but somewhat fell off between the half, and three-quarters and Neptune led, but round the top and down the straight course she rallied, and came in about two lengths in front, Riley a dozen lengths behind.—This mile was performed in 2 minutes 57 seconds.

Previous to the second heat ten to six was offered against Riley, and some little business was done. Riley took the lead and kept until near the three-quarters, when the Queen broke, and Neptune challenged him, and led home some six or seven lengths in advance; the Queen about the same distance behind Riley. This mile occupied 2 minutes 53 seconds.

For the third heat the Queen led the others in

conds.

For the third heat the Queen led the others in

Time..... 2:57 2.53 2:55 2:55 CAYUGA CHIEF.—The owner of this horse is desirous of backing him for \$100 to \$500 against any other, for two miles, on the Long Island Road, in wagons. All and every other particular may be known at Mr. R. Smith's, Park Row. There's a chance—who will?

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

JULY 20—Pierro A. Young vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action brought against the corporation to recover compensation for extra services performed by plaintiff as fomptroller, from 26th January, 1844, until 15th May last. Mr. Albert A. Smith, the Comptroller, was taken ill on the 26th January, and the plaintiff, who was Deputy Comptroller, entered upon the duties, which he por formed antil 15th May, when the present carporation go into office. The salary of the Comptroller is \$2000—that of Deputy Comptroller \$1250—plaintiff brought to recover the additional compensation, which was refused by the corporation first, on the ground that in the ordinance in relation to the appointment of Comptroller, there was an express provision which made it obligatory on the Deputy to act, in the event of the unsvoisable absence of the Comptroller, and next it was put in on the part or the defince that the duties had not been duly performed in compliance with the requirements of the statute. The ordinance was put in and admitted—the facts, as alleged, were fully proved. The pury found for defendants but the verdict was accompanied with an expression on the part of the jury, to the effect that the duties were performed correctly by the plaintiff. Ne decisions were given. Before Judge Daly.

Mayor's Office.

July 20—Mad Dogs — A black man applied for a reward for his services in killing a mad dog this day, but was told at the office he would receive nothing. Some exertions ought to be made to protecthe citizens from the dire consequences of allowing mad degs to prowl about the city.

Districts of Accident — Yesterday afternoon, an interesting young lad, aged nine years, son of David Pulsifer, (now absent with the Greys on their excursion to Baltimore) and another lad named Ford, went on to the East Boston ferry boat wharf, supposed for the purpose of fishing, and whilst sitting on the captain of the wharf, with their legs hanging over, were struck by the railing of the forry boat, crushing one of young Pulsifer's legs between the knee and ancie in a most shocking manner, so that amputation will probably be necessary. There is great four that his life will be endangered.—Boston Transcript, July 19.

No LETTERS YET.—In another paragraph we have stated that the letter-mail bags for Philadelphia, by the Hibernia, had not duly reached this city on Thursday afternoon. The missing mail was of course fully expected yesterday, but it did not arrive! Whether end in a wrong direction, by error, or whether it is lost sitegether, does not yet appear. Many of our merchants expected important advices, and of course much anxiety is felt.—Philadelphia Enquirer, July 20.

Know Thyself.—You mustn't smoke there, sir, said the captain of a North River steamboat, to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter leck. I mustn't, ha! why not? replied he opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke lexity to escape Didn't you see the sign? all gentlemen are requested not to smoke abatt the engine. Bless your tout that don't mean me—I'm no gentleman—not a bit of it you can't make a gentleman of me, so how you can fix. So saying, he sucked away and took the responsibility.